Nine interim agreements have been negotiated to date between the six Wisconsin Voigt Tribes and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Negotiating sessions, as the ones above, have often been long and arduous, but have resulted in providing for an exercise of treaty hunting and fishing rights on ceded lands.

ACROSS THE TABLE: AN INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE MEYER

Question: If you had to pick three principles in general that you would consider the most important in the negotiating process, what three would you pick?

Meyer: I think the basic principle involved with our feelings toward the whole process, and I think by and large the tribes, is the strong belief that issues of this nature, to the extent they can be, should be resolved through negotiations/discussions between the tribes and the State of Wisconsin. That is the best process to address these types of complex issues and that is the only responsible way of doing it. I think that basically the philosophy governing everything that has happened in terms of our viewing of this whole process that has taken place over the last two years. I think there is a recognition by us that, in fact, this is an interim process and it is to a limited extent to address these types of complex issues and that is the only responsible way of doing it. I think there is a recognition by us that, in fact, this is an interim process and it is to a limited extent to address these types of complex issues and that is the only responsible way of doing it.

Question: Do you feel negotiations are a valid method of dealing with treaty hunting and fishing issues?

Meyer: They are the only method of dealing with these issues, to the extent that there are always issues that some parties can't agree to. Issues of law, especially in the area of treaty law, because this is a new area and people just don't know the legal answers. That is why we have judges to determine them. But everything else except those major issues of major disagreement, should be worked out, and the litigation (and I think this is true between the tribal attorneys and our attorneys in the Attorney General's Office) is not confrontational. There is a dispute of legal issues but it's done on a professional basis.

Question: Do you feel the agreements, I believe it's 9 of the 10, have been fair? In your personal opinion?

Meyer: I think by and large they have accomplished their purpose and I include fairness in that. Sure, I think there is a recognition by us that there are any differences of significant nature from their own rights, I think there is a recognition by us that there are any differences of significant nature from their own rights, I think that the compromise has been in the middle, and it has allowed a limited exercise of treaty rights until final questions are answered by the Courts. It has allowed tribal members who were interested in exercising these rights to get out and exercise them. The rules that have to be followed to do that are going to tie into the management plan for the fisheries and wildlife, and, while I think no one is happy with the agreement in total, I think that by and large there has been a balancing of interest, and I guess that is how these agreements are in total, I think that there has been a balancing of interest, and I guess that is how these agreements are in total, I think that there has been a balancing of interest, and I guess that is how these agreements are in total. There has been no harm to the resource as a result of the agreements to date and I think that's an important aspect. And I think, by in large, this has been done without anyone being hurt. I think it's one of the bottom lines that I carry and the department carries this as being important. I think all those things make up fairness.
**OBIE ADMONISHES TRIBE**

**LOCAL LEADERS CRITICIZE OBEY**

By Dorothy Greve

The largely Native American city of Ashland, Wisconsin, has a population of barely 2,500. It is known for its remarkable ethnic diversity and its strong tradition of community involvement. The city is home to several Native American communities, including the Ashland Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Nation, the Lake Pepin Band of the Dakota Nation, and the White Earth Band of the Ojibwe Nation. These communities have a long history of cultural and political activism, and they play a significant role in shaping the city's identity and policies.

In a recent interview, George Meyer, the mayor of Ashland, discussed the ongoing controversy over the proposed expansion of a recreation area on Bad River Indian Reservation. The controversy has sparked debates among local leaders, with some expressing concern about the impact of the expansion on Native American rights and cultural preservation.

**AN INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE MEYER**

**Question:** Do you feel the DNR has done an outstanding job in representing the interests of the State of Wisconsin?

**Meyer:** Yes.

**Question:** In what way do you think the DNR has done a good job?

**Meyer:** The DNR has done a good job by presenting its case in a clear and concise manner. They have provided comprehensive documentation and data to support their position, which has helped to inform the public and the decision-makers.

**Question:** Do you think the DNR has taken into account the concerns of the Native American communities involved in the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** I think the DNR has taken into account the concerns of the Native American communities, but I believe there is still more that can be done to fully address their concerns. The DNR has demonstrated a willingness to engage with the communities and to consider their perspectives, but there is room for improvement in terms of communication and consultation.

**Question:** What do you think is the most important factor in ensuring the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** The most important factor in ensuring the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation is the ongoing dialogue and collaboration between the DNR, the local communities, and the Native American tribes. This dialogue should be characterized by open communication, mutual respect, and a commitment to finding solutions that are fair and just for all parties involved.

**Question:** What steps do you believe the DNR should take to address the concerns of the Native American communities?

**Meyer:** The DNR should continue to engage in meaningful consultation and dialogue with the Native American communities. They should also ensure that their decisions are transparent and that they are based on sound scientific and environmental data. Additionally, the DNR should prioritize the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and traditional practices that are important to the Native American communities.

**Question:** Do you think the DNR should be more transparent in its decision-making process?

**Meyer:** Yes, I believe the DNR should be more transparent in its decision-making process. This would help to build trust and confidence among the communities and stakeholders involved. It would also ensure that the public and the decision-makers have access to the information they need to make informed decisions.

**Question:** What role do you think the local communities should play in the decision-making process regarding the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** The local communities should play a central role in the decision-making process regarding the Bad River Indian Reservation. They should be actively involved in the planning and implementation of any projects or initiatives that affect the reservation. This would ensure that their perspectives and interests are represented and that their voices are heard.

**Question:** Do you think the DNR should be held accountable for the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** Yes, I believe the DNR should be held accountable for the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation. They should be held responsible for ensuring that the reservation is protected and that its cultural and environmental values are preserved.

**Question:** What steps do you think the DNR should take to ensure the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** The DNR should continue to collaborate with the Native American communities and local stakeholders to develop and implement effective strategies for the protection of the Bad River Indian Reservation. This should include initiatives that promote sustainable use, conservation, and cultural preservation.

**Question:** Do you think the DNR should be more proactive in its efforts to protect the Bad River Indian Reservation?

**Meyer:** Yes, I believe the DNR should be more proactive in its efforts to protect the Bad River Indian Reservation. They should proactively identify potential threats and challenges to the reservation and develop strategies to address these issues in a timely manner.

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Question: What is the main argument presented in the article about the role of the press in tribal affairs?

Response: The article argues that tribes have historically been unable to manipulate the press on a daily basis, and that the press has played a role in shaping the public perception of tribal affairs. It suggests that tribal leaders need to be more aggressive in their communication strategies to ensure that their messages are accurately conveyed to the public.

Question: How does the article discuss the challenges faced by tribal leaders in dealing with the press?

Response: The article notes that tribal leaders often feel that the press is biased against them, and that this can make it difficult to communicate effectively. It suggests that tribal leaders need to develop a more strategic approach to media relations, and that they need to be prepared to respond to negative stories in a timely and effective manner.

Question: What are some potential solutions suggested by the article for tribes to improve their relationship with the press?

Response: The article suggests that tribes need to be more proactive in their media relations, and that they need to develop a clearer understanding of the media landscape. It also suggests that tribal leaders need to be more adept at using social media to reach their audiences, and that they need to be more willing to engage in dialogue with journalists.

Question: How does the article address the issue of tribal sovereignty in the context of media relations?

Response: The article notes that tribal sovereignty is a key issue in the context of media relations, and that tribes need to be careful to avoid appearing as if they are seeking to suppress free speech. It suggests that tribal leaders need to be more proactive in negotiating with the press, and that they need to be more willing to engage in dialogue with journalists.

Question: What is the author's conclusion about the role of the press in tribal affairs?

Response: The author concludes that the press plays a significant role in shaping the public perception of tribal affairs, and that tribal leaders need to be more proactive in their media relations. He suggests that tribal leaders need to develop a clearer understanding of the media landscape, and that they need to be more willing to engage in dialogue with journalists.

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LAKELAND AREA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR JOINT PROMOTION

TASK FORCE:
Final recommendations from the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Recreation Resource Task Force in March of 1994, have greatly exaggerated any problem with acid rain in Wisconsin. The Task Force established a specific goal to develop a cooperative strategy to market the Lakeland Area's tourism and recreation resources. In order to develop a state-wide plan that would reduce regional and county conflict, the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Recreation Resource Task Force was formed in 1987.

Essentially, Lieutenant Governor Flynn appointed the Task Force to ensure a development process, which can be used in other communities to cooperatively manage the negative publicity associated with recently committed tourism resources. The Task Force has helped fund tourism promotion and awareness management in the past, the State should be willing and interested in protecting that investment.

Task Force members included representatives from the Department of Natural Resources, the State Chamber of Commerce, members of the Lakeland Area Promotion and Resource Committee, and members of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa.

TASK FORCE SUB-COMMITTEES
The task force was comprised of five sub-committees: Cooperative Fish-Stocking and Resource Management Committee; Small Business Incentive Program; Cooperative Stocking Program; and a Small Business Committee; and the Advertising and Promotion Committee. Each of these committees were defined in our proposal to the Governor, and our request for approval and formal agreement from the Department of Commerce.

COOPERATIVE FISH-STOCKING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Of the recommendations, the committee recommended the introduction of a legislative bill to provide financial assistance to the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Resource Committee.

COUNTY TRIBAL COMMITTEE
PROPOSAL TO GOVERNOR ERL
The County/Tribal Committee, which participated in the task force, has been involved with the Lac du Flambeau Band in the development of the Tribal Tourism Office. It has been beneficial in finding experienced people to provide financial assistance to the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Resource Committee.

The Committee/Tribal Committee is comprised of the County Tourism Promotion and Resource Committee and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa.

The Committee/Tribal Committee was formed by the Wisconsin Commodity Association and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa. The County/Tribal Committee has always been involved with the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Resource Committee. It placed the need to "strengthen the awareness of the county and the Lakeland Area Regional Tourism Office." This committee believed that the lake could be a major tourist attraction.

The Lakeland Area Tourism Office was established to provide financial assistance to the Lakeland Area Tourism Promotion and Resource Committee.

LAC COURT OREILLES PROGRESS
TRADITION
LAC COURT OREILLES BLENDS PROGRESS WITH TRADITION

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The Alliance for Lakeland O'Reilles, a group of Native American tribes, is planning to launch a tourism campaign that will highlight their cultural heritage and traditions. The campaign will include a series of events and activities, such as cultural festivals, art exhibits, and traditional ceremonies. The tribe is also working with local businesses to develop new tourism opportunities, such as festivals and cultural centers. They hope to attract tourists from all over the world and promote the cultural diversity of the region.
LAC COURTE OREILLES INVESTS IN YOUTH

A PROGRESSIVE CHIPPEWA COMMUNITY

CRANBERRIES FROM LCO

While it is typical of northern Wisconsin tribals to harvest large amounts of wild rice annually, the LCO Tribe has found cranberry growing a productive venture.

In 1984, the LCO Tribe saw the potential in marketing their cranberry crop and began negotiations with the Indian Tribes of Wisconsin, a cooperative marketing agency. With the help of the Cherokee Nation programs, the LCO Tribe was able to secure a financial loan to plant 32 cranberry beds.

In 1985, the LCO Tribe began harvesting their first cranberry crop. Since then, the cranberry industry has continued to grow, with the tribe now producing over 300,000 pounds of cranberries annually.

The LCO Tribe is a member of the Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association, which provides marketing and technical support to cranberry growers in Wisconsin. The tribe sells its cranberries to local processors, who use them in various products such as juice, sauces, and snacks.

The LCO Tribe's success in cranberry growing has helped to diversify the tribe's economy and provide a stable source of income for its members. The tribe continues to invest in the cranberry industry and is exploring new ways to market its products and increase its production.

LCO HIGH SCHOOL

The LCO High School is located in the village of Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, and serves approximately 350 students in grades 9 through 12. The school offers a variety of academic and extracurricular programs designed to prepare students for college and careers.

The school's mission is to provide a safe and supportive learning environment where all students can achieve their full potential. The school's curriculum includes a strong focus on mathematics, science, and English, as well as an arts program that offers classes in music, art, and drama.

The LCO High School also has a strong athletic program, with teams in basketball, football, volleyball, and track. The school also offers a variety of extracurricular activities, including student council, yearbook, and a local chapter of Future Business Leaders of America.

The LCO High School is proud of its long history of success and continues to strive for excellence in all areas of education and student life.
BIA—THEIR ROLE IN TODAY'S TRIBAL ISSUES

With recent court decisions affecting treaty rights, the BIA has become an increasingly visible force in tribal affairs. A common question among tribal members is, “What does the BIA actually do?” What, indeed, is the role of the BIA? Why should they be involved in these affairs? What are the BIA’s goals and objectives? The following is an attempt to answer these questions.

A brief history of the BIA

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is a component of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It was established in 1824 to oversee the management of Indian reservations and related affairs. Throughout its history, the BIA has played a significant role in shaping Indian policy and assimilation efforts.

Current BIA responsibilities include

1. Treaty rights: BIA manages reservations, administers treaty rights, and facilitates the return of lands to tribes.
2. Natural resources: BIA manages forest, wildlife, and mineral resources on reservations.
3. Education: BIA operates 11 Indian boarding schools and provides education grants.
4. Health services: BIA administers health programs on reservations.
5. Housing: BIA provides housing subsidies and technical assistance.

Recent developments

1. Treaty rights: The U.S. government has been criticized for not honoring treaty rights, which often involve fishing, hunting, and gathering.
2. Natural resources: Environmental policies have led to conflicts with tribes over resource management.
3. Education: Funding issues have led to concerns about the quality of education on reservations.
4. Health services: Access to healthcare remains a challenge on reservations.
5. Housing: Housing conditions are often substandard, leading to health and safety issues.
6. Economic development: Economic downturns have exacerbated challenges in economic development.

Conclusion

The role of the BIA in tribal affairs is complex and multifaceted. It is crucial for tribes to understand their rights and work collaboratively with the BIA to achieve mutual goals.
PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE LAND AND VOIGT

Mark Hazlebaker, attorney for WCA, and David Siegler, policy analyst for GLIFWC, comment.

Further comment on the recent decisions from the District Court of Appeals on the Chippewa hunting land issue is offered below by David Siegler, Policy Analyst for the Seventh Circuit.

The opinion, issued by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, has been noted by federal and state courts as a significant decision in the ongoing conflict over Chippewa hunting and fishing rights in Wisconsin.

The court's decision is based on the principle that the right of public hunting and fishing is a fundamental constitutional right that is protected by the U.S. Constitution. The court also found that the state of Wisconsin has failed to implement a system of public hunting and fishing that is fair and equitable.

The court's decision also highlights the importance of the cultural and economic significance of Chippewa hunting and fishing to the Chippewa community. The court noted that Chippewa hunting and fishing is an integral part of the Chippewa way of life and is a source of pride and identity for Chippewa people.

The court also noted that the state of Wisconsin has failed to implement a system of public hunting and fishing that is fair and equitable. The court found that the state's system of public hunting and fishing is discriminatory and that it is in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

The court's decision is a significant victory for the Chippewa community and for the protection of fundamental rights. The court's decision also serves as a reminder of the importance of upholding the U.S. Constitution and protecting the rights of all Americans.
Michigan : Bay Mills

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE ALLOCATION AGREEMENT

On May 3, 1989, the U.S. District Court of Michigan (Bay Mills Indian Community v. State of Michigan) found that an allocations agreement between the State of Michigan and the Bay Mills Indian Community was invalid. The agreement was held to be null and void because it violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Bay Mills had several major concerns with the present allocation system. One of the allocations selected was based on the Anglers Index, which included considerations for areas that may not be suitable for fishing, such as residential areas. Bay Mills contended that in Lake Michigan, for example, large and small game animals are in the same area, with the same type of vegetation. Another concern was the use of the majority of Great Lakes area for non-traditional fishing, which would have resulted in large catches of fish, raising questions about the sustainability of the resource.

The decision was a significant setback for the State of Michigan, which had been implementing a new allocation system for several years. The court's ruling came after a series of negotiations with the State, but ultimately, the parties were unable to reach an agreement that satisfied all parties.

Bay Mills was pleased with the outcome of the lawsuit and looked forward to continuing the allocation process in ways that were more equitable and sustainable for all parties involved. The community is now focused on finding a new allocation agreement that respects their cultural traditions and environmental concerns.

CORBIN APPOINTED TO STATE BOARD

Red River Tribal Chairman, Joe Corbin, has been appointed to the Wisconsin Senate, effective from a two-year term on the American Indian Language and Culture Education Board, established under the Wisconsin Indian Education Act. Joe Corbin will serve as an education specialist at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for the Wisconsin High Education Board, the UW System, and the Wisconsin Indian Education Board. Joe Corbin's appointment reflects the growing recognition of the importance of language preservation and cultural education for American Indian communities.

Corbin says that the Board primarily focuses on the preservation and revitalization of native languages. The Board provides funding for programs that aim to promote and maintain native languages in schools throughout Wisconsin. By adding Corbin to the Board, it is believed that he will bring valuable perspectives and expertise to the organization and help advance its mission.

In the future, Corbin feels that the Board should focus on increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of language preservation and cultural education. He also suggests providing more resources to schools and communities to support these efforts. Corbin believes that by doing so, we can help ensure that future generations will have access to the rich cultural heritage of the American Indian communities.
**Things In General....**

The County/Tribal Committee was treated to a lovely lunch at Red Cliff. Local crews prepared fresh lake trout with flour-based crusts.

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**

GLIFWC 2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE HAS BEEN POSTPONED:

New Dates: SEPT. 4, 5 and 6
Place: HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN
CHANGE YOUR CALENDAR!

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**85 DEER AGREEMENT**

**DNR INTRANSIGENCE PLAGUES NEGOTIATIONS**

1985 DEER NEGOTIATIONS

Despite two previously completed treaty deer agreements, last year's talk for 1985 hurt began and possibly ended without an agreement on July 29th. Some tribal leaders say this is more symptomatic of the negotiations process rather than a split over this year's hunt proposals.

That negotiating represents Wisconsin Chippewa tribal governments. In a press statement, Chief George Deperry, head negotiator for Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than accommodate their different treaty rights. He said, "I don't think that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Chippewa representatives, or the DNR itself would have been interested in hunting at all because of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiations process. The only people that can be back to this, and Meyer was also recently discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Indian treaty rights.

Although both parties agreed that the goal for the 1985 hunt should be to increase the tribal harvest, the DNR rejected the very ways in which an increased harvest could be achieved. Meyer intrinsically represents the Wisconsin Chippewa tribal governments. In a press statement, Chief George Deperry, head negotiator for Wisconsin, was trying to limit rather than accommodate their different treaty rights. He said, "I don't think that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Chippewa representatives, or the DNR itself would have been interested in hunting at all because of the media as a method of stating or establishing negotiations process. The only people that can be back to this, and Meyer was also recently discussing the upcoming talks on Wisconsin Indian treaty rights.

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